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*to strengthen professional  
capacity to deal with the  
economic and human  
problems of agricultural  
and rural development  
in Asia"*

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
COUNCIL, INC.**

**REPORT FOR 1974**

# *“to strengthen professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia”*

## **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.**

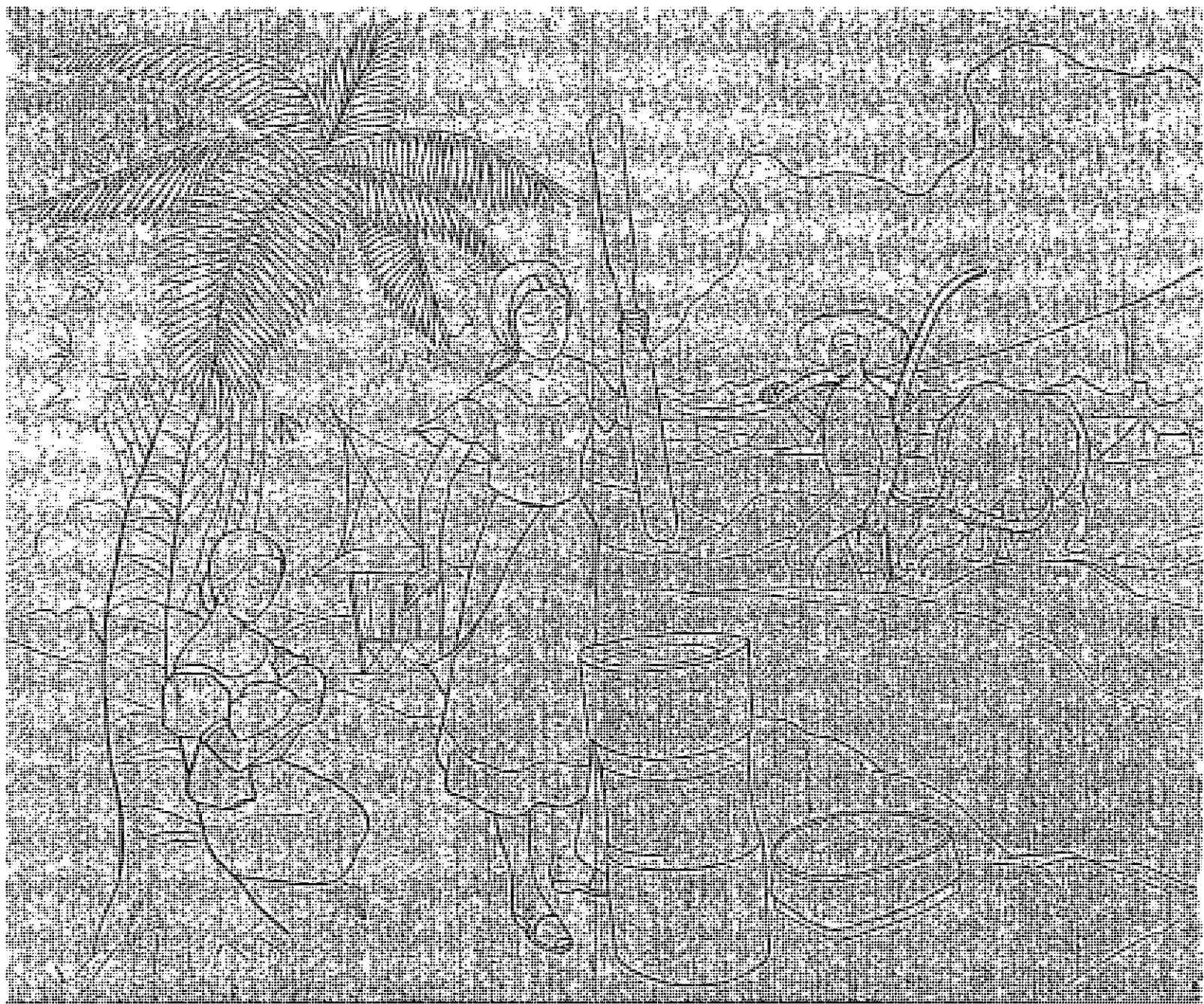
630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

The Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc., was founded in 1953 by John D. Rockefeller 3rd. It was incorporated as a private nonprofit organization under the laws of the State of New York.

In 1963 the name was changed to the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., but the purposes remained unchanged from those stated in its original Certificate of Incorporation. In broad terms these are “charitable, scientific and educational and are designed to stimulate and support economic and related activities important to human welfare.”

The Council from its beginning has committed a major part of its resources and its staff to training and research activities in social science fields. These activities follow both formal and informal patterns. The single aim is to strengthen professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia.

It draws its basic financial support from Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In addition, specific projects of the Council are currently supported by the Ford Foundation, the Agency for International Development, and the International Development Research Centre.



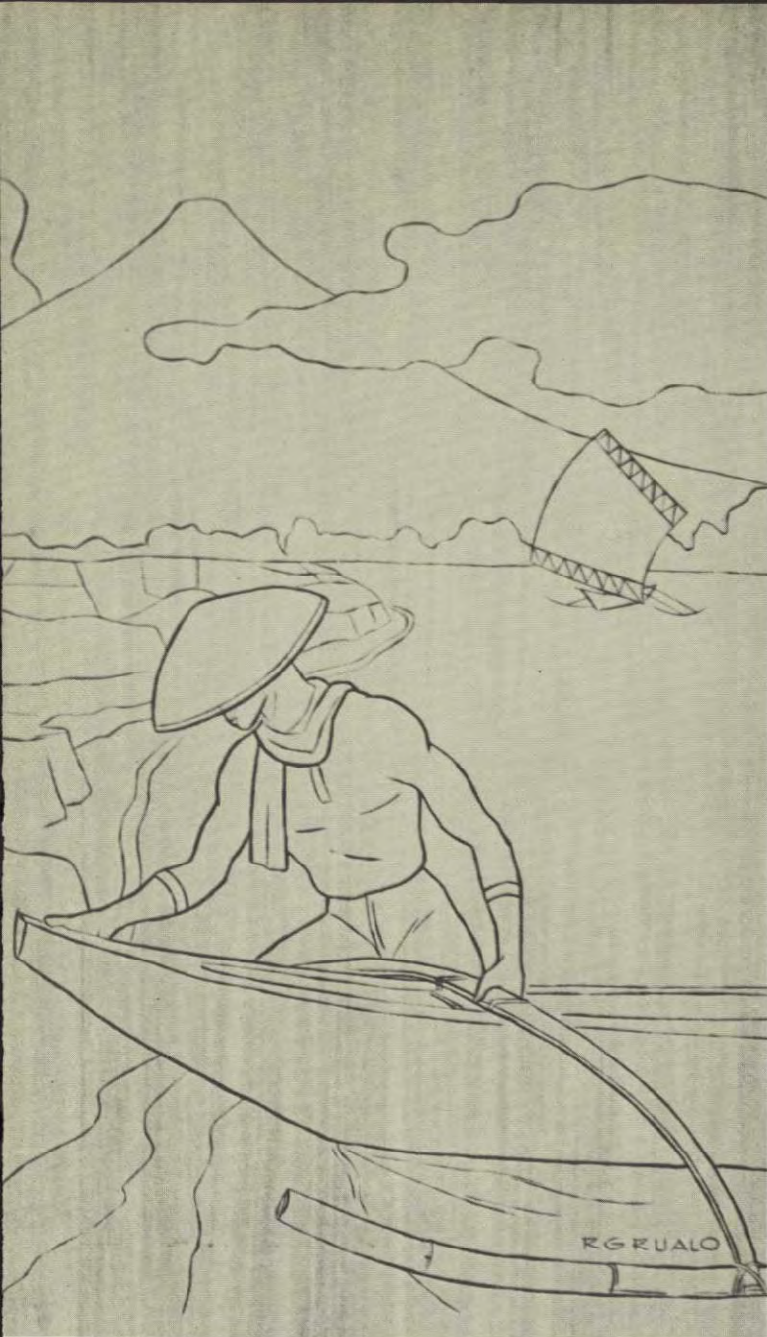
THE AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

announces the move of the President's  
office to Singapore.

Effective August 15, 1975 all mail for Dr.  
Ruttan should be addressed as follows:

Dr. Vernon W. Ruttan, President  
Agricultural Development Council  
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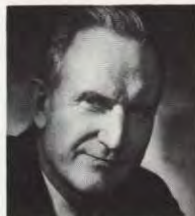
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# Preface



Vernon W. Ruttan

The cover of this 1974 Annual Report highlights the major purpose of the Council, "to strengthen professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia."

There are numerous ways of reinforcing this objective. For example, in *seminars* and *workshops*, social scientists are able to discuss together their interests, their research, their teaching, and to explore problems of common concern.

The Council's circulation of *printed materials*, books, reprints, seminar reports, and staff papers are yet another means of enabling interested persons to think about problems that are amenable to social science insights and analysis.

*In-service training* is a device which the Council encourages and supports. In service training courses with a specific subject focus provide a means of upgrading the capacities of middle-level government agency employees who attend sessions, typically on a released time basis, in order to acquire skills directly related to their day-to-day job requirements.

In addition to activities such as these, the Council allocates a major part of its attention and its funds to the support of *graduate education* for Asian students. In the 1974 Annual Report we present brief biographical sketches of several former A/D/C Fellows. The individuals about whose careers we have written are representative of a much larger group of former A/D/C assisted students who are making substantial contributions to the understanding and the management of the rural economy.

The Council's *Associates* through their personal research and teaching activities further our understanding of rural development and endeavor to strengthen the capacity of Asian colleagues to deal with important development issues. During 1974 the Council gave particular attention to strengthening its work in South Asia. Arrangements were completed to locate new Associates in India (Binswanger), Nepal (Bateson) and Bangladesh (Clay). The Council is now more strongly represented in South Asia than at any time in its history.

The Council's Interregional Program in Asia represents another major method by which the Council seeks to assist the development of professional capacity to work on problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia. During 1974 Dr. Bryant Kearl, who had been Director of the Interregional Program since it was initiated with the support of the International Development Research Centre of Canada in 1972, returned to the University of Wisconsin to resume his duties as Professor in the Department of Agricultural Journalism. The Council was fortunate to secure the services of Dr. Ralph Retzlaff of the University of California's (Berkeley) Department of Political Science to take on the responsibilities of Director of the Interregional Program.

By the end of 1974 the Council was assured of continuing support for its program by new grants from the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development.





# ADC Graduate Training



A. Russell Stevenson



Grace Tongue

From its beginnings over two decades ago until the present, the Council has provided fellowships for selected Asian scholars in formal programs of study. In this way it has sought to assist in the building of the professional capacity needed in Asia. The early awards were almost exclusively for study in agricultural economics. Later, as the Council's interests enlarged to embrace other professional fields, fellowships were awarded in such other social sciences as sociology, anthropology, agricultural extension and agricultural education.

Until recently, most Council fellowships were tenable primarily at U.S. universities. Only a small percentage of Fellows studied at institutions in Europe, Australia, or Asia. Two circumstances dictated this preponderant placement at U.S. academic centers. One was the generally recognized excellence of training available in the U.S. in social science fields related to agriculture. Second was the unavailability of such training at the graduate level in Asia. Within recent years the pattern has been changing. For example, in Asia there are now a number of universities which offer good training at the Master's level in social science fields important to an understanding of agricultural and rural development. As the graduate training facilities in Asia have increased so has the placement of Council-sponsored students. Today, the number of Asian scholars enrolled in graduate degree programs under Council support are located almost equally in Asia (including Australia) and in the U.S. Those in Asia, selected through the Interregional Program, are primarily enrolled in M.S. degree programs; those in the U.S., selected through the Trustees' Fellowship Committee, primarily in Ph.D. programs.<sup>1</sup>

In this summary of the Council's interest in and support of graduate training, it may be useful not only to review what we have done over the past twenty years but also to look at some of the more urgent questions bearing on effective graduate training.

Through its U.S.-centered Fellowship Program the Council, from 1954-1974, awarded 324 fellowships to 300 Asian Fellows.<sup>2</sup> The charts (p. 8) indicate the scope

of this program, detailing over the two decades of 1955 to 1964 and 1965 to 1974 the fellowships awarded in Asia by country and degree, and by field of study and degree. Fellows have come from fifteen countries in Asia and in fifteen major fields.

The Council takes pride in this company of social scientists who have been trained under our sponsorship and who have largely returned to Asia to assume responsible positions as teachers, researchers and administrators. Of the 260 former Fellows for whom we have current information, 231 are now in Asia; 133 are at universities and research centers, 72 in government agencies, 14 in international agencies, 8 are in private companies, and 9 are retired or deceased. Thus, of these 260 former Fellows, 87% are utilizing their training in professional activities in Asia.

As the Council views its fellowship program today it must do so in the wider context of training in international agricultural development. The Council's support of teaching, training and research is by definition "international" in character. And in international training there is no avoiding the critical problems that surround the transfer of knowledge across geographic and cultural lines. Are the objectives of the trainers and the trainees in harmony? Are the courses which form the basis of U.S. graduate training relevant to the problems the student will face when he returns? Are our economic and social theories based upon Western assumptions valid for the East? To what degree does extended life and study in another culture unfit the student for later re-entry in his own culture? Is international training through conventional degree programs at U.S. universities an optimal way of providing advanced skills in the light of today's soaring costs and urgent manpower needs?

The Council, in considering its own fellowship program, is concerned about three or four immediate issues as it looks to the future. These have to do with the demand for U.S. training, the improvement of such training, the strengthening of training in Asia, and the relative importance of graduate training as one among other alternatives for strengthening professional capacity in Asia.



Workshop at University of Wisconsin on U.S. Graduate Training



There is today a strong demand for U.S. training in social science fields on the part of foreign students, a demand that shows no signs of weakening.

Early this year the Council conducted a survey of the enrollment of LDC (Less Developed Countries) graduate students in 55 U.S. Departments of Agricultural and Resource Economics over the period from 1969-1974. A total of 1,480 LDC students were covered in the survey. They came from 80 different countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Their number increased each year but one over the previous year rising from 269 in the 1969-70 academic year to 335 in the 1973-74 academic year.

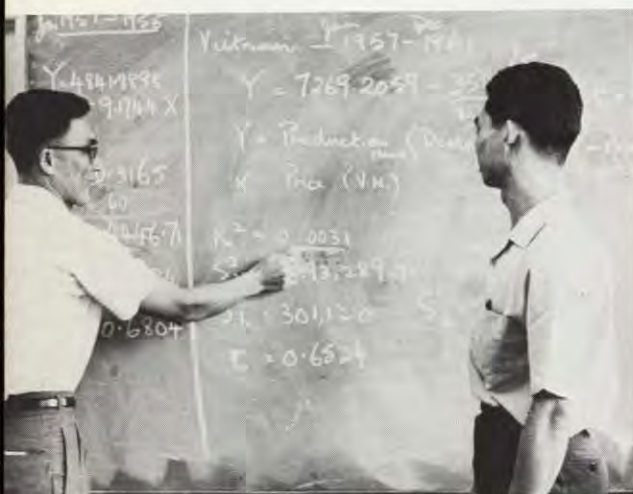
At a seminar on U.S. training sponsored by the Council's RTN program and the American Association of Agricultural Economics (See p. 18) the participants were polled on the question of the likely future demand for U.S. training in this one field of agricultural economics. Of those polled, a majority foresaw a

decrease in demand for M.S. level training, but no decrease in the demand for Ph.D. level training. Based upon these readings from the U.S. university community and from its counterpart in Asia, and judging from the fellowship requests that reach us directly, the Council believes the demand will remain strong for the balance of this decade not only in agricultural and resource economics but in other rural social science fields as well.

There are a number of reasons for this. Agriculture is the major sector in the economies of the less developed countries. Their overall development will require major attention to agricultural and rural development. Agricultural and rural development, in turn, require a body of men and women trained in the

agricultural sciences. Yet many of the LDC countries lack the resources, the institutions, and the manpower to provide such training. For certain of the larger countries the needed research and training facilities are in place with their number and quality increasing; for most of the smaller countries there are few such facilities for training their own people at advanced levels. These countries send their better students abroad and primarily to the U.S., and will continue to do so in the immediate future.

Given the continued demand, the question of *how such training can be improved* becomes one of major importance. Here, the Council turns to its professional colleagues in the graduate departments where its Fellows are placed. We endeavor to



Econometrics Workshop at Kasetsart University

Fellowships by Country and Degree, Completed and Current

1955-1964						1965-1974						1955-1974
Countries	M.S.	Non-			Total	M.S.	Non-			Total	Grand Total	
		Ph.D.	Degree	Travel			Ph.D.	Degree	Travel			
Bangladesh	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	2	
India	10	10	--	1	21	1	15	4	--	20	41	
Indonesia	1	--	--	1	2	1	14	1	--	16	18	
Japan	9	3	16	9	37	2	1	10	--	13	50	
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	19	12	--	1	32	32	
Nepal	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	
Pakistan	3	1	1	1	6	2	4	--	--	6	12	
Philippines	10	8	1	4	23	10	22	1	--	33	56	
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	2	
S. Korea	2	1	--	--	3	9	13	3	--	25	28	
S. Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	--	1	9	9	
Taiwan	7	4	1	2	14	7	12	1	--	20	34	
Thailand	7	3	--	1	11	9	16	1	--	26	37	
Totals	49	31	19	19	118	62	121	21	2	206	324	

Fellowships by Field of Study and Degree, Completed and Current\*

1955-1964					1965-1974				1955-1974
Field of Study	M.S.	Non-		Total	M.S.	Non-		Total	Grand Total
		Ph.D.	Degree			Ph.D.	Degree		
Econ./Ag.									
Econ.	42	28	19	89	35	88	15	138	227
Soc./Rural Soc.	2	1	--	3	7	20	4	31	34
Agric. Ext.	3	--	--	3	10	5	1	16	19
Anthropology	--	1	--	1	4	2	--	6	7
Agric. Educ.	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	4	4
Public Admin.	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	2	3
Forestry Ext.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1
Home Econ.	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Agric. Law	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Ag. Journalism	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Veg. Crops	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Comp.Educ.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1
Reg. Planning	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Statistics	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Horticulture	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Totals	49	31	19	99	62	121	21	204	303

\*21 Travel Fellowships Not Included



select and place our Fellows with care and with a view to their eventual success in the degree programs to which they are admitted. Council staff visit the Fellows regularly and confer continuously with them and their academic advisors. Once enrolled, however, the Council Fellow is but one among many in a graduate department and he succeeds or fails largely on his own. The quality of the training is determined by the university where the Fellow is placed.

At the seminars on U.S. training referred to earlier the participants gave major attention to this question of improved training and related research for LDC students. Among their suggestions were the following:

- 1) Develop greater linkages between research of LDC graduate students in United States and action programs of LDC.
- 2) Continue to emphasize theory and quantitative techniques, but broaden these to include attention to institutional framework of development, as well as "unsophisticated" methods of analysis; e.g., farm budget studies, simple regression, and so on.
- 3) Provide students who lack a background in practical agriculture some basic information to fill this void.
- 4) Facilitate access by LDC students to data and research reports on LDC countries already at U.S. universities, USDA, and AID.
- 5) Encourage LDC government support of thesis research.
- 6) Encourage more funding for field work for LDC students.
- 7) Develop greater emphasis on workshops and other techniques to foster communications among equals from LDC and the United States.
- 8) Increase and enhance post-doctoral opportunities in the United States and other countries and arrangements for LDC professionals.

The Council's objective in supporting graduate education for its Fellows is to provide for them an understanding of the principles of a major social science field, proficiency in the use of analytical techniques, the ability to design and conduct research related to important human or economic problems, and a capacity to grow and develop as scholars, researchers, teachers, administrators, or policy analysts. To meet

this objective requires good selection, effective placement, and quality graduate education that meets the needs of the steady stream of foreign students who come to the U.S. for training.

Alongside this training abroad, steps must be taken to *strengthen training in Asia*. It is a truism that nations moving toward greater self sufficiency and stability must in the process develop the institutions and the personnel essential to meet their own educational and training needs. This is especially true in the agricultural sciences. Foreign training is at best a palliative. In the first place, training outside the home country benefits only a select few. Secondly, such training involves dislocation and risk. It may in the end leave the student less rather than more ready to take up the work for which he was originally to be prepared. Thirdly, the foreign training both in its theoretical and practical aspects may be ill-suited for the later work on agricultural problems that face the student upon his return. Thus, the Council regards

the strengthening of training capabilities in Asia as a primary objective.

Since the Council has neither the resources nor the inclination to build educational institutions per se, it aims to assist selected individuals who will provide some of the talent and leadership essential to institutional development. Asia needs a critical mass of trained men and women capable of training their countrymen in the technical, social, administrative and policy fields essential to growth and development. The Council attempts to aid this process in a number of ways. Through its U.S. program of doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships it sends back to Asia individuals with advanced training not yet available in their own countries. Through its Interregional Program in Asia (See pp. 16-17) the Council seeks to strengthen both the individual trainees and the institutions that provide the training. In addition to and alongside of this support of formal degree programs for Asian scholars, the Interregional Program



Economics Class at University of Malaya



supports seminars, workshops, research, professional exchanges, and publications aimed at meeting different teaching and research needs. The Teaching Forum series helps to fill classroom teaching needs as do such other publications as the research methodology monographs, the recently published books on farm mechanization and fruit and vegetable marketing, and the forthcoming four-volume set of readings on economic theory.

Similarly, an ongoing series of workshops is held to focus on research related to on-farm irrigation; plans are underway to hold a six-week computer workshop for teachers and researchers in Indonesia; a seminar is being designed to provide Asian participants with a better understanding of agricultural extension whether they be teachers of extension courses or government extension agents.

There are still other devices for strengthening training in Asia such as special in-service training courses, joint teaching by the Council

Associates and their university colleagues, the support of research conducted by Asians, and the research undertaken by Associates with Asian collaborators.

In viewing these professional activities we are led to the final question of the *relative importance of formal graduate fellowships as one among other alternatives.*

This question has to be seen in large part in terms of the Council's limited resources set against the costs and benefits of the fellowship program. Reduced to its simplest terms, we might ask these fundamental questions: 1) What does it cost to provide an individual with a Ph.D. degree at an American university or with an M.S. degree at an Asian university? 2) What will the "multiplier" effect be of an individual so trained once he returns home? 3) Are greater benefits purchaseable by utilizing current funds more for the support of activities such as those just described and less for fellowships?

As we enter 1975 the average cost for a four-year Ph.D. program under the Council's terms of support for a Fellow and spouse amounts to \$50,000. This figure reflects an increase of costs over the past two years of 25%. At this rate costs could be expected to rise a further 40-50% by the end of this decade. The current allocation of \$400,000 annually for the fellowship program permits about ten new awards each year. By 1980, the same amount would support no more than five new awards.

Under a similar support formula the two-year M.S. program in Asia can be underwritten at a significantly lower cost, but whether in the U.S. or in Asia the price tag for a graduate degree program is high.

It is impossible to generalize regarding the subsequent career development and possible "multiplier" effect of any individual Fellow. Those individuals who return home to assume roles as teachers, researchers, or policy analysts are in a position to teach and train others with maximum effectiveness; the effect is less measurable for those who assume primarily administrative positions. Based on the record of former Fellows, we may assume that two-thirds of those trained over the

coming six years will be involved in teaching and training activities.

Whether the Council could purchase greater benefits in support of its objectives by committing less of its funds to formal graduate degree programs for selected awardees and more to the support of in-country research, in-service training, seminars and workshops for Asian professional social scientists, the production of teaching materials, and professional exchanges is an issue that needs major attention.

An important consideration is the degree to which the support of graduate education is being met or can be met from other sources; that is, from other external fellowship sponsors (A.I.D., universities, foundations, international agencies), from Asian governments and government agencies, or from the students' own family resources. In the survey quoted earlier, 479 graduate students (32% of the total of 1,480) were, in fact, supported by their own governments or from personal resources.

Another consideration is the speed with which Asian countries will become self sufficient in providing their own training both at intermediate and advanced levels.

In this Annual Report we offer no answer to these questions. What we have tried to do is to summarize the Council's graduate training efforts to date, and to indicate some of the issues involved as we chart a path for the future.

<sup>1</sup>As of December 31, 1974, there were 30 Fellows studying at 14 universities in the U.S., while 29 students were at 10 universities in Asia and the Middle East. (See pp. 26-27)

<sup>2</sup>This difference is accounted for by the fact that some individuals have received two fellowships. Under a pattern, now discontinued, some Fellows were supported for an M.S. degree, returned home, and later were awarded a second fellowship for the Ph.D. degree.



Conference of Council Fellows,  
Texas A & M University



# Former Fellows

The Council has among its former Fellows many distinguished social scientists who have returned to Asia to work as teachers, researchers, administrators in universities and government agencies. The sketches that follow are representative of the 300 Fellows whom the Council has supported in graduate study from 1953 through 1974.

## Chaudhry Inayatullah

Dr. Inayatullah, upon completion of his Ph.D. program in Public Administration at Indiana University in 1968, became the Project Director of UNRISD where he organized a study of rural cooperatives in three countries: Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. He was editor and contributor of these subsequent UN publications: "A Review of Rural Cooperatives in the Developing Areas," "Cooperatives and Planned Change in Asian Rural Communities," and "Cooperatives and Development in Asia."

He returned to Islamabad University in Pakistan in 1971 to organize the Department of International Relations.



C. Inayatullah



A. R. Librero



T. Motooka



I. B. Teken



Teng-Hui Lee

In 1973 Dr. Inayatullah joined the UN-sponsored Asian Center for Development Administration in Kuala Lumpur where he now resides. He is currently organizing a program of research and management development on "Approaches to Rural Development in Asia."

## Takeshi Motooka

Dr. Motooka, currently on leave from Kyoto University, is Chief of the Land Tenure and Production Structure Services in the Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division of the FAO in Rome, a position he assumed in September 1974.

Dr. Motooka was a Council Fellow at Cornell University in a special postdoctoral program in Agricultural Economics from 1959 to 1960. He earlier earned the Ph.D. at Kyoto University where he returned in 1960 to the Department of Agricultural Economics. He later became Professor of Agricultural Economics assigned to the Center for Southeast Asian Studies. From the period 1963-1966 he was the Bangkok Representative of Kyoto University, and from 1968 to 1970 worked in Jakarta as the Coordinator of Asian Development Bank's advisory group attached to the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. Motooka has written two books, *Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia* (1968) and *Rice Problems in Indonesia* (1974).

## Teng-Hui Lee

Dr. Lee has had a distinguished career with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan dating back to 1957. He holds degrees from Kyoto University, National Taiwan University, and in 1968 earned the Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Cornell University.

Dr. Lee was the Chief of the Rural Economics Division of the JCRR and from 1958 to the present he has held a position as Professor of Economics at National Taiwan University.

In 1972 he was appointed Minister without Portfolio by the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China, a position which he now holds.

Dr. Lee is widely known for his research and writings which include the Cornell university Press publication, *Intersectoral Capital Flows in the Economic Development of Taiwan, 1896-1960*.

## Aida R. Librero

Dr. Librero is Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Banos. She returned to the Philippines in 1971 from her graduate program in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota where she earned the Ph.D.

In addition to her academic work at the UPLB Dr. Librero has served since 1973 as Director of the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Philippine Council for Agricultural Research. As Director at PCAR she coordinates the preparation and implementation of the major socio-economic research programs in agriculture. She also holds the position of Deputy Executive Director of the UPLB's Center for Policy and Development Studies.

Dr. Librero's present teaching areas include microeconomic theory, production economics, and agricultural prices. She is married to Dr. Florentino Librero, also a former ADC Fellow.

## Igusti Bagus Teken

Dr. Teken completed his Ph.D in Agricultural Economics at Purdue University in 1971 when he returned to Indonesia to become Lecturer and later Head of the Department of Social Economics at the Agricultural University of Bogor.

In 1974 he was a member of a four-man team to study the role of the provincial universities in regional development in Indonesia. The resulting report was published by the regional Institute of Higher Education and Development in Singapore (June 1974).

Dr. Teken was the head of the Indonesia delegation to the ASEAN meeting of Experts on Rice (Manila, April 1974), to the ASEAN Experts Meeting on Fertilizers and Pesticides (Jakarta, October 1974), and headed a study of fertilizer policies in the neighboring countries of Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, South Korea and Japan.

In 1973 Dr. Teken was named Director of Agricultural Economics under the Directorate General of Food Crops of the Department of Agriculture.



## Staff Activities

The A/D/C Program in Asia is built, in large part, on the activities of the Council Associates. The Associates are full time members of the Council Staff. They are for the most part located in Asia on a long term basis at a university, a research institute or a government agency.

The Associates are primarily engaged in professional activities—undergraduate and graduate teaching; personal and collaborative research with students and colleagues; and professional development activities, such as processing fellowship requests and collaborating in in-service training projects. All such activities are a means of reinforcing the Council's overall objective of increasing the professional capacity to work on the human and economic problems of agricultural development in Asia.

In addition, the Associate is expected to strengthen working contacts between the professional communities in the country or region in which he works; in his home country; and in the broader international community.

If the Associate is to perform these functions effectively, he must be an active and contributing member of his professional community. This involves contribution to knowledge of the processes of agricultural and

economic development in the country and in the region in which he is working.

There are serious difficulties in combining these roles. The long term commitment to work in Asia increases the Associate's capacity to contribute to professional development and to knowledge in the country in which he works. At the same time, it may weaken the links to the Associates profession in his own country. In an effort to make these objectives more compatible, the A/D/C has evolved an appointment pattern involving a cycle of three years at a location in Asia followed by one year at a location in a developed country. During that year, the Associate is expected to continue his research and related professional activities. The Council attempts to work out arrangements which permit the Associate to participate in the teaching and research programs at the institution in which he spends the year.



**Hans P. Binswanger**

During the first half of the year, while still in New York, Dr. Binswanger spent most of his time working on a book on *Induced Innovation and Agricultural Development*, of which Dr. Ruttan and he are the main authors. The book's major focus is on a better understanding of how economic forces affect technical and institutional change. Both technical and institutional change have been widely used means for achieving development.

In October, Associate Binswanger moved to Hyderabad, India to begin an assignment at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). He has begun to get acquainted with the research program of that Institute and with the agricultural economics profession and institutions of India. Quite distinct from South East Asia, India has a well developed higher education system and agricultural economics profession. The role of A/D/C in India will, therefore, have to be different from its role in South East Asia, with probably less focus on training of scientists to the Ph.D. level than on professional development of young scientists who already have completed their advanced degree training.

ICRISAT is a new international research center sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. Its mandate covers the seasonally dry tropics such as the Deccan Plateau in India, parts of Subsaharan Africa and large areas in East Africa and Northeastern Brazil. Dr. Binswanger's research program will focus on the problem of risk in agricultural development and on problems of mechanization by animal or mechanical power.





### Raymond E. Borton

Early in the year Dr. Borton participated in the annual convention of the Association of Colleges of Agriculture of the Philippines held at Central Luzon State University in Munoz. The discussion centered mainly on plans for developing post-secondary training in order to upgrade the qualifications for prospective university students.

During the first semester of the year Borton conducted a special graduate course on food and nutrition economics. He also worked with colleagues at the UPLB in the development of three new activities including a workshop for guidance counselors, preparation of case studies in agricultural college administration, and planning for an in-service training program for news writers working on agricultural college publications.

A Committee supported by a Council grant to the ACAP has produced a useful first draft of a new syllabus for teaching farm management. Following a test period this draft version will probably be published as a textbook with suitable revisions and with a set of exercises and farm case studies added.

Borton also assisted in the development of a questionnaire that was circulated among women who obtained degrees in agriculture with a view to determining their professional growth and the reasons for the high dropout rate before finishing their degrees. The principal employers of women graduates are government agencies and agricultural schools.

In April he participated in the annual rice conference at IRRI prior to his departure for home leave. From June onward, the Bortons began a sabbatic year at the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. (On March 31, 1975 Dr. Borton resigned from the Council to take a position with Resources Development Association.)



### William L. Collier

Throughout the year, Dr. Collier spent a major amount of time in the preparation of the Rural Dynamics Research Proposal. This is to be a long-term study of the socio-economic-political dynamics of Indonesian rural areas beginning in Java and eventually extending to other parts of the country. Related to this overall study, Collier has also been developing, in collaboration with Dr. Arthur Hanson of the I.P.B. Faculty of Fisheries, a special research project on human and physical ecology in coastal villages. This effort will integrate the research of agricultural economists, sociologists, fisheries experts, biologists, nutritionists, and medical doctors beginning, initially, in an intensive study of three villages.

In April and May, Dr. Collier participated in a workshop for staff members of the universities located at Bali, Lombok, and Timor. This workshop was primarily to study cattle production and marketing in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province. As part of their training the participants developed the research through every stage from the preparation of the project proposal, the development of questionnaires, the conducting of interviews, and the analysis of the data to the final report.

In the summer, he made a series of visits in the Netherlands to consult with scholars there who are carrying out studies related to agricultural development in Indonesia. During his time in the U.S., he visited a number of universities in order to contact Indonesian graduate students, to assist in the arrangements for a later computer workshop to be held at the I.P.B., Bogor, and to complete a paper on Rural Change that will be published by the Food Research Institute.

Finally, Collier assisted a number of students in Indonesia who were working on research theses, both at the Sarjana and the Ph.D. level.



### John Duewel

Mr. Duewel continued through the year as a Participating Consultant to the Supplemental Program for the Rural Social Sciences (SPRSS), and assisted Associates Strout, Swenson and Collier in a number of SPRSS activities of common interest.

Efforts continued to strengthen the English language training programs which are underway primarily to increase language competence for prospective fellowship candidates who hope to study abroad. Another feature of in-country training is the postgraduate training workshops conducted at Gadjah Mada University and at the Agricultural University at Bogor. These included workshops in research methods, agricultural economics, agricultural extension and non-economic social sciences. An important contribution to these upgrading efforts was made by Dr. Amudi Pasaribu, an economist from the University of Malaysia, who undertook heavy teaching assignments for a period of seven months at Andalas University and at Syiah Kuala University.

Duewel continued the collaboration with the Advisory Committee and with Dr. Achjani Atmakusuma of the Directorate of Higher Education in the on-going efforts to shift the management and coordination responsibilities of SPRSS to an appropriate Indonesian institutional framework. The SPRSS network of training and research activities has demonstrated its need and its usefulness. It provides an important facility for enlarging and strengthening social science work in fields related to development. The external support and administration which characterized the initial years will give way to a more appropriate indigenous arrangement by mid-1975.





### Robert E. Evenson

Dr. Evenson arrived in the Philippines in August to begin his Associate assignment. He is located in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the UPLB which has been an important point of contact for the Council over many years. The Department currently has more than fifty graduate students under its care in addition to its undergraduate program. The Department is going through a reorganization and anticipates an even larger number of graduate students sponsored by such agencies as SEARCA, the Philippine Council of Agricultural Research, and such agencies as the ADC, the Ford Foundation and IRRI. Evenson, as a Visiting Professor in the Department, will be involved in teaching and research activities and will keep in touch with other major training centers as IRRI, the Economics Department at Diliman, the Social Science departments at Ateneo de Manila and at Xavier University.

He participated in a seminar on "Man, Society, and Development" held at Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City, Mindanao, and in a two-week rice production course at IRRI.

Evenson continued his own research activities in the comparative analysis of returns to investment in national and international research institutions. He worked on several major reports, one for an international conference scheduled for 1975 and one for preliminary review by ADC staff. Evenson's research confirms the high rate of growth which can be purchased through research investments in international and national agricultural research of the type he has analyzed.



### A. T. Mosher

Associate Mosher devoted much of his time in 1974 to getting acquainted with the agriculture of Sri Lanka and with the various efforts, public and private, to increase its agricultural productivity.

Reflecting his long-time opinion that it is more important in colleges of Agriculture in Asia to try to do something substantial about the content of individual courses than about curriculum revision he has devoted major attention to helping the Faculty of Agriculture at Peradeniya develop a one-year course in agricultural extension for fourth-year undergraduates in cooperation with staff from the Government's extension service, with two members of a West German technical assistance team, and with members of the staff of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension. His draft lectures on ten topics are being circulated for criticism in other Asian countries. They will provide part of the raw material for an A/D/C Interregional Seminar on the teaching of agricultural extension sometime in 1975. The other interregional activity in which he is taking part is one in cooperation with FAO which is surveying what universities are doing, and can do, with special reference to the needs of operators of small farms, and to finding ways to give undergraduate students more practical experience in crop cultivation.

During the year, Mosher participated in two non-A/D/C activities. One was a seminar on the problems of the semi-arid Northeast of Brazil, held in September in Fortaleza. That was a joint enterprise of the Brazilian and U.S. Academies of Science. Mosher served as Chairman of the U.S. delegation. His other non-A/D/C activity was as chairman of a UNDP team making a mid-term review of two FAO projects in Sri Lanka.



### Shao-er Ong

As the Council's Associate for Thailand and Nepal, Dr. Ong maintained close contact with professional colleagues at universities, government offices and UN agencies.

He arranged productive contacts among social scientists in Thailand and Nepal. On four different occasions during the year home economists from the two countries undertook exchange visits. The two institutions primarily involved were Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu and Kasetsart University in Bangkok. These visits, initiated by the respective host countries, gave the participants a first opportunity to review mutual interests in training and research related to home economics and the problems of rural women.

In cooperation with the Chiangmai University and the Northern Agricultural Development Center under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, a Seminar on Irrigated Agriculture in Northern Thailand was organized in March. The Seminar issued a report entitled, *Irrigated Agriculture in Northern Thailand*. Similar cooperation was extended to the Rubber Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives by organizing a Conference on Rubber Production and Development in Southern Thailand in May.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Dr. Ong helped organize an In-Service Training Program on Management Development for thirty-two senior officers for a period of six weeks from June to July.

He participated in an Expert Group Meeting on the Special Role of Agricultural Colleges and Universities in Small Farmer Development in Bangkok in December which was jointly sponsored by FAO and A/D/C as an activity of Interregional Program.





### C. Geoffrey Swenson

Dr. Swenson serves as a Visiting Professor in the Sosec Department of the Agricultural University at Bogor. In 1972 the I.P.B. began a four year program which is to be comparable to a Bachelor's degree program in the United States. Graduates of this program will be eligible to enter the new Master's program which is to begin in 1975. Swenson will teach the microeconomic theory course in that program.

His major activity there during 1974 was teaching a course on agricultural marketing, and assisting a group of researchers who were enrolled in the I.P.B. research methodology workshop. The research centered on the measurement of rates of unemployment and underemployment in East Java.

Prior to Strout's departure Swenson accompanied him on a series of visits to provincial universities to review fellowship prospects and other activities of interest to the Council. Visits were made to Diponegoro University in Semarang, Satya Wacana Christian University in Salatiga, and Brawijaya University in Malang, all of these in Central and East Java. They also travelled to Denpasar, Bali to visit Udayana University, to Lombok Island to confer at Mataram University, and to Ujung Pandang to Hasanuddin University.

In September Swenson participated in an international seminar on change in agriculture at Reading, England. In December, he participated in the data collection seminar in Singapore where he presented a paper on "Data Collection in Tamil Nadu State, South India."

Swenson took part in the two-week rice production course at the International Rice Research Institute and while there conferred with Indonesian graduate students.



### Alan M. Strout

Associate Strout continued with his work in assisting Indonesians to prepare for graduate training in and outside the country; in strengthening contacts with regional universities; in his teaching activities; and in his involvement in the Supplemental Program for the Rural Social Sciences.

Individuals were interviewed and designated for local upgrading workshops, for English language training, and others were placed in fellowship programs either by the ADC or by such other sponsors as AID, MUCIA, and the Colombo Plan.

Strout continued his efforts to implement the Visiting Research Specialist program, a device for utilizing the services of predoctoral candidates who would spend up to two years in residence at regional universities conducting their own thesis research and assisting in local research and training activities.

His major teaching assignment at the University of Indonesia, a course in econometrics, was shared with an Indonesian colleague Dr. Adrianus Mooy of BAPPENAS.

Early in the year Strout took part in an evaluation of the AID-Michigan State Korean Agricultural Sector Analysis Project which involved travel to Korea and Washington.

His major research interest led him into more extensive study of the behavior of Javanese rice farmers with respect to labor use and resulted in a draft of a study on "Economic Characteristics of Agricultural Involution in Java."

Following four and a half years residence in Indonesia, the Strouts returned to the U.S. in August. They located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Dr. Strout took a position as a Visiting Economist at the Sloan Institute of Management.



### D. C. Taylor

During the early part of the year Dr. Taylor completed his assignment at the Agricultural University in Bogor, Indonesia.

In March he assumed his new responsibilities as the Council Associate in Malaysia and during the first six weeks, undertook the full-time study of Bahasa Malaysia.

Taylor's headquarters is the Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness at the Malaysian Agricultural University in Serdang. This is a young but rapidly expanding faculty which now offers a Bachelor's program in Agribusiness and will soon begin to offer study programs in Resource Economics. Dr. Taylor taught a course in production economics to agricultural degree students and participated in plans for the development of the curricula in resource economics.

Apart from his involvement at the Malaysian Agricultural University, Taylor has been giving attention to possible activities for the Council in Malaysia. He has made contacts with a variety of young professionals in rural development, learning about and visiting certain agricultural development programs and activities, and studying the literature on Malaysian development. He travelled to Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia, and to all of the states in Peninsula Malaysia except for a few in the South.

With respect to A/D/C's inter-regional activities, Taylor's main involvement was with irrigation and water management activities. This included his participation in planning and implementing an inter-regional workshop in Taiwan, with particular emphasis on local organizations that have developed to provide irrigation services. In addition, he participated in finalizing a bibliography of socio-economic research on Asian irrigation systems which is in the process of being printed and published.



# The Interregional Program



Ralph H. Retzlaff

During 1974 the activities of the Interregional Program continued to expand into new areas while the program itself underwent a change in leadership. Bryant E. Kearn who was responsible for setting up the program and developing it in the period since 1971, returned to his duties as a member of the faculty at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in June 1974. He was replaced by Ralph H. Retzlaff who was formerly a member of the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley. The appointment of a new director coincided with the decision to gradually expand the staff of the Interregional Program office according to the provisions of the grant from the International Development Research Centre of Canada. The grant provided for the recruitment of one additional professional staff member and one additional administrative staff member. During the latter part of the year recruitment began to locate a staff member to participate in the administration of the graduate assistantship and publications program.

During the year a number of seminars and workshops were organized. In March, a workshop on artisanal fisheries and development was held in Indonesia under the joint sponsorship of the Interregional Program, the Director-General of Fisheries in Indonesia, the Agro-Economic Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and the School of Fisheries of the Institute Pertanian, Bogor. The workshop convened to review planning strategies for the development of artisanal fisheries and to establish priorities for the necessary social science research and ecologically-based planning which would be required in this regard. It was an interdisciplinary seminar. While it drew primarily upon Indonesian scholars, it also involved participants from five international organizations and six scientists from other countries in the region. A number of research papers were presented and a series of recommendations were drawn up. These dealt with fisheries community development, common needs in technical innovation, credit and investment requirements, marketing needs, extension services, and additional fisheries research. A report of the workshop is being prepared

under the joint authorship of Arthur Hansen of the Ford Foundation and William Collier, A/D/C Associate in Indonesia.

In July 1974 the Interregional Program sponsored an irrigation water management seminar in Taiwan. The central theme of the seminar was "developing effectively." The seminar brought together forty individuals from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand. Some were teachers and research scholars in universities and research institutes, others were individuals responsible for soil conservation, agricultural extension, agricultural engineering and water management in particular countries. The seminar was organized in order to give individuals the opportunity to initiate a discussion on their own home country experiences and to participate in the field observation of different systems of irrigation in Taiwan. Particular emphasis was placed upon the assessment of alternative ways of organizing the distribution of irrigation water.

Two activities have resulted from that seminar which have been continued forward during the year. The first was the involvement of all participants in the development of a comprehensive bibliography on the socio-economic aspects of water management. This bibliography is shortly to be published under the joint auspices of the International Rice Research Institute and the A/D/C. It will provide a useful review of the existing literature in this area. The second activity, more recently initiated under the direction of Donald Taylor, A/D/C Associate in Malaysia, is the formation of a research network linking together scholars currently conducting research on various aspects of the socio-economic dimensions of gravity flow irrigation systems in Asia. This activity will continue on into 1975 and may culminate during 1976 in a second seminar which will seek to evaluate research that provides programming and/or policy insights for the planning and improved management and operation of gravity flow irrigation systems in Asia. Don Taylor will continue this activity jointly with Tom Wickham of the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos.



Rural Development Seminar in the Philippines



In late October a workshop was held in Singapore on problems of field data collection in developing countries. It was mainly concerned with the utilization of survey research. It brought together twenty-seven scholars from ten different countries in Asia from a wide variety of social science disciplines. In addition, participants from a number of international organizations joined the session. The focus of attention was directed toward five concerns related to data collection in survey research: first, problems of research design and organization, definition and conceptualization; second, problems of sampling, the unit of study, and the unit of analysis; third, problems of the choice and development of data collection procedures and instruments; fourth, issues surrounding the field management of surveys including the recruitment, training and supervision of interviewers and related logistical issues; and, fifth, the intensive study of a rural community. A draft report embodying the findings and suggestions of the five working groups, as well as the recommendations of the plenary session at the end of the workshop is presently under preparation. It is being edited by Professor Frank Lynch of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila at the request of A/D/C. It is likely that the Interregional Program will continue a number of activities in the field of research methodology during 1975.

In early December, under the joint auspices of the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok and the A/D/C Interregional Program a working group was called together to assess the role of agricultural colleges and universities in the problems surrounding small farmer development in Asia. Rural institutions responsible for the provision and distribution of supplies and services such as cooperatives, credit and marketing institutions, and irrigation extension organizations are failing to reach much beyond the bigger and more progressive farmers. Voluntary organizations or associations of bonafide small farmers are developing very slowly, if at all, in countries within the region. The purpose of this activity is to define the role of agricultural schools, colleges and universities in this regard. The problem which the workshop focus-

ed upon was how best to give agricultural students in Asia the correct knowledge, skills and attitudes so that upon graduation, they are both able and willing to apply their training to the real needs of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, and agricultural laborers who form the vast majority of those engaged in farming in Asia today. The first session of the joint FAO/ADC expert group which was convened participated in evaluating a questionnaire which had been prepared by an FAO consultant. The questionnaire was subsequently distributed to 68 universities and colleges in Asia. During 1975 a second meeting of the group will be convened to evaluate the results of the questionnaire. Following that, a report will be prepared and a more general conference of selected representatives of colleges and universities of agriculture throughout the region will be called to discuss the implications of the findings. The Interregional Program will continue to support these activities jointly with the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok during 1975.

Under the visiting professor and consultant category of the Interregional Program one continuing appointment was carried forward and one new appointment was made during 1974. Dr. Pedro R. Sandoval of the University of the Philippines at Los Banos continued to serve as a Visiting Professor at the Institute Pertanian Malaysia at Serdang in the field of agribusiness from January 1974 to June 1974. During this period he participated in the development of teaching materials for agribusiness in Malaysia, and advised the Head of the Department of Resource Economics and Agribusiness on curriculum development and on training and recruitment of additional teaching staff.

In a similar vein Professor D.K. Desai of the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad was appointed a visiting professor in the field of agribusiness for a period of three months in the Fall of 1974 at Kasetsart University in Bangkok, Thailand. His principal activity consisted in advising Kasetsart University on the development of an agribusiness curriculum. During the course of his stay he assisted in the preparation of a volume of case materials and notes to be used in the

teaching of agribusiness management.

The Graduate Assistantship program for the support of training in the social sciences concerned with agriculture and rural development continues to be one of the most important aspects of the Interregional Program. At the close of 1974 there were twenty nine students from eleven countries studying at ten different colleges and universities within the Asian region under the graduate assistantship program. Their fields of study included economics and agricultural economics; sociology and rural sociology; agribusiness; agricultural extension; and, social work. During the Fall of 1974 a comprehensive review was conducted of the graduate assistantship program with major assistance from Grace Tongue of the Council's New York office staff. In addition, discussions were held with representatives of other donor agencies conducting similar fellowship and training grant programs within the Asian region. Visits to a number of the universities where students were studying under the graduate assistantship program also contributed to the overall program reassessment.



*Farm Management Workshop*



# Research and Training Network



Dr. Weisblat

The Research and Training Network is a program designed to facilitate cooperation among university personnel and the professional personnel of public and private technical aid agencies interested in critical problems of agricultural development. The major vehicles for achieving this are seminars and workshops with either a teaching or a research focus.

In 1974 the RTN sponsored 20 seminars and workshops. Three were held in countries outside the United States. There were an increasing number of foreign participants.

In reviewing the year's activities, Dr. Weisblat, the RTN Director, points to some of the significant professional areas that received attention in the past year.

## Problems of Field Data Collection

Three seminars were held on problems of field data collection in rural areas; one in Latin America, one in the Middle East, and one in Asia. They were designed to document the special problems of field data collection common to social scientists and not adequately covered in the usual research methodology texts.

## Principal Issues Facing the World Fertilizer Economy

In May the Council and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development cosponsored a seminar on principal issues facing the world fertilizer economy.

Seminar participants (1) reviewed recent changes in fertilizer consumption, production, and prices; (2) identified areas of desirable research on immediate public policy options; (3) discussed a wide range of analytic questions affecting fertilizers; and (4) suggested priority topics for a fertilizer research agenda.

## Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies, With or Without Active Participation of Women

The economic roles of women in rural areas have often not been taken into account in development planning. This seminar on the prospects of growth in rural societies explored more fully women's contribution to national development.

The participants considered the following proposals:

1. Derive from case studies fuller knowledge about the rural women in a number of developing countries, their activities and needs, their work efficiency, influences on their behavior, resources at their disposal and their contributions to the economy.
2. Evaluate changes that are occurring and are likely to occur in the roles of rural women as well as the factors promoting or impeding those changes, including existing policies of governments and international agencies.
3. Develop a research agenda that will contribute to a better understanding of the role of rural women in the development.

## Training in International Development

During the year the AAEA through its International Committee conducted a review of training in international agricultural development in cooperation with the RTN and the Rockefeller Foundation. There were three seminars which discussed teaching and training issues. A fourth, held at the Association's Annual Meeting, gave special attention to the role of the American agricultural economics profession in international training.

Papers presented treated such topics as the objectives of international training in agriculture, new institutional patterns and resources emerging in the developing coun-

tries, and ways and means of improving current U.S. teaching, training, and research for foreign students.

## Marketing Institutions and Services for Developing Agriculture

A seminar was held on marketing institutions and services for developing agriculture. The purpose was to draw together the accumulated knowledge of a number of people with broad experience in marketing activities, particularly in developing areas, and to develop a collection of materials useful to agricultural economists concerned with marketing problems in foreign developmental work.

## Marketing Problems Associated with Small Farm Agriculture

Most market research has ignored the small farmer, concentrating instead on innovations which benefit the larger commercial farmer. This seminar, held at Michigan State University, examined more fully this important issue. There were three objectives:

1. To begin to identify what can be done to stimulate the development of market systems which benefit small farmers.
2. To identify research needs in this area.
3. To suggest tentative policy prescriptions for the benefit of the small farmer while contributing to overall economic development.

## The RTN Publication Series

The Newsletter is the major vehicle for describing the RTN Program and its activities. The Newsletter reports on the progress of workshop groups, summarizes seminars and provides information regarding materials generated through RTN activities. There is a semi-annual inventory of ongoing thesis research on problems of agricultural development, and a periodic listing of visiting foreign scholars in the social sciences.

A seminar series is also available. The Seminar Reports summarize the discussions and findings of some seminars as well as listing papers presented and the mailing address of each author. (See Page 19).

These publications are available from the Council upon request.



# Publications

## Books

Southworth, H. and Barnett, M., eds. *Experience in Farm Mechanization in South East Asia*. The Agricultural Development Council, 630 Fifth Avenue N.Y. 10020 and Tanglin P.O. Box 84, Singapore 10, 1974. 345 pp.

Southworth, H., ed. *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Marketing in Asia*. The Agricultural Development Council, 630 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10020 and Tanglin P.O. Box 84, Singapore 10, 1974. 174 pp.

## Staff Papers

74-1 Binswanger, H.P., "A Cost Function Approach to the Measurement of Elasticities of Factor Demand and Elasticities of Substitution," reprinted from the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 56, No. 2, May 1974. pp. 377-394, with a "Discussion" by E.J.R. Booth,

74-2 Evenson, R., "The Green Revolution in Recent Development Experience," reprinted from the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 56, No. 2, May 1974. pp. 387-394, with a "Discussion" by Berhman, J.R.,

*Directory of Fellows*, Agricultural Development Council Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y., 1974, 59 pp.

## A/D/C Reprints

Nerlove, M., "Economic Growth and Population: Perspectives of the 'New Home Economics,'" reprinted November 1974 from the *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 82, No. 2, Part II (March/April 1974), pp. S200-S218, Copyright by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

## RTN Reprints

Montgomery, John D., "Allocation of Authority in Land Reform Programs: A Comparative Study of Administration Process and Outputs," reprinted March 1974 from the *Administrative Science Quarterly*, March 1972.

Timmer, C.P., "Choice of Technique in Rice Milling in Java," with a "Comment" by Collier, W.L., and a "Reply" by

Timmer, C.P., reprinted September 1974 from *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 2, July 1973, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian University, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600, pp. 57-126.

## Seminar Reports

Harrison, K. and Shwedel, K., "Marketing Problems Associated with Small Farm Agriculture." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held at Michigan State University, June 7-8, 1974, 8 pp.

A/D/C Seminar Report, *Irrigated Agriculture in Northern Thailand*. Proceedings of a seminar held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, March 17-19, 1974, sponsored by Chian Mai University, The Northern Region Agriculture Development Centre and the Agricultural Development Council.

## Monographs

Andi Hakim Nasoetion, *Some Statistical Properties of Samples*, Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. Box 84, Singapore 10.

Andi Hakim Nasoetion, *Some Statistical Principles and Procedures*, Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. Box 84, Singapore 10.

Andi Hakim Nasoetion, *An Introduction to Some Tests of Significance*, Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. Box 84, Singapore 10.

## Teaching Forum

No. 35 M.N. Srinivas, "Village Living: A Source of Insights for the Social Scientist." Condensation of paper presented at Bangalore Conference by Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, September 1973, 6 pp.

No. 36 Raquif Ahmad, "Incentive Taxation for Economic And Social Development," *Pakistan Economic and Social Review* (Department of Economics, Punjab University) Summer 1973, 7 pp.

No. 37 Etienne, G., "Some Trends in China's Agriculture," based on paper being published by Asian Documentation and Research Center, Graduate Institute of Internal Studies, Geneva, March 1974, 5 pp.

No. 38 Krishna, R., "Unemployment in India," reprinted from the *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, January-March 1973 pp. 1-23.

No. 39 Tan Bock Thiam, "Technical and Economic Factors Affecting the Demand for Vegetable Oils," *Malaysian Agricultural Research*, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, December 1973, 5 pp.

No. 40 Islam, N., "Output and Employment Objectives in Agricultural Development," reprinted from *The Future of Agriculture: Theme Papers* (Presented at the Fifteenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Sao Paulo, Brazil, August 1973), Institute of Agricultural Economics for I.A.A.E., University of Oxford. 7 pp.

No. 41 Supote Chunananthatham and Delane Welsch, "Study for Graduate Students," A/D/C Asia Office, Singapore 10, June 1974, 7 pp.



A Sampling of Translations of Council Training Materials



# Balance Sheet

December 31, 1974

## ASSETS:

### Current Funds Unrestricted

Cash, including certificates of deposit of \$300,000 .....	\$ 339,030
Marketable securities, at cost, or at market at date of gift (at market quotations, \$3,383,383), as annexed .....	4,297,145
Accounts receivable (principally U.S. Government Agency for International Development) .....	93,852
Pledges receivable (Note 2) .....	895,000
Dividends receivable and interest accrued .....	12,738
Due from Restricted funds .....	65,156
Advances and prepaid expenses .....	54,011
Deferred charges .....	19,844
	<u>\$5,776,776</u>

## LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses .....	\$ 11,189
Federal excise tax .....	9,400
Deferred income (Note 2) .....	895,000
Fund balances:	
Designated by the Board of Trustees for investment (Note 3) .....	\$4,200,129
Undesignated, available for general activities (Note 5) .....	661,058
	<u>4,861,187</u>
	<u>\$5,776,776</u>

### Current Funds Restricted

Cash, including certificate of deposit of \$145,000 .....	\$ 186,254
Advances .....	500
Pledges receivable .....	425,000
	<u>\$ 611,754</u>

Deferred income (Note 2) .....	\$ 435,000
Due to Unrestricted fund .....	65,156
Fund balances:	
Program in Asia .....	\$ 105,956
Research and training network .....	5,642
	<u>111,598</u>
	<u>\$ 611,754</u>

See notes to financial statements



# Statement of Support, Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances

for the year ended December 31, 1974

	Current Funds		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
Support and revenue:			
Support:			
International Development			
Research Centre .....		\$ 230,909	\$ 230,909
John D. Rockefeller, 3rd .....	\$ 352,474		352,474
Rockefeller Brothers Fund .....	100,000		100,000
The Ford Foundation .....	250,000	217,000	467,000
The Rockefeller Foundation .....		15,000	15,000
U.S. Government—Agency for International Development .....	215,000	191,582	406,582
Total support .....	917,474	654,491	1,571,965
Revenue:			
Investment income .....	248,780		248,780
Realized loss on investments .....	(119,682)		(119,682)
Miscellaneous .....	8,103	3,801	11,904
Total revenue .....	137,201	3,801	141,002
Total support and revenue ....	1,054,675	658,292	1,712,967
Expenses:			
Program services:			
Program in Asia .....	1,143,704	397,511	1,541,215
Research and training network .....		200,939	200,939
Total program services .....	1,143,704	598,450	1,742,154
Supporting services:			
Management and general .....	94,889		94,889
Total expenses .....	1,238,593	598,450	\$ 1,837,043
Excess (deficiency) of support and revenue over expenses .....	(183,918)	59,842	
Other changes in fund balances:			
Unexpended funds returned to donor .		(4,030)	
Interfund transfer .....	(27,231)	27,231	
Fund balances, beginning of year .....	5,072,336	28,555	
Fund balances, end of year .....	<u>\$ 4,861,187</u>	<u>\$ 111,598</u>	

See notes to financial statements.



# Statement of Changes in Unrestricted Fund Balances

for the year ended December 31, 1974

	Designated for Investment	Undesignated Funds	Total
Balances, January 1, 1974 .....	\$ 4,457,247	\$ 615,089	\$ 5,072,336
Increase (decrease) in funds:			
Realized loss on investments .....	(97,696)	(21,986)	(119,682)
Excess of operating expenses over revenue .....		(64,236)	(64,236)
Excess (deficiency) of support and revenue over expenses .....	(97,696)	(86,222)	(183,918)
Transfers:			
Excess of expenses over revenue of Restricted fund .....		(27,231)	(27,231)
Intrafund .....	(159,422)	159,422	
Balances, December 31, 1974 .....	<u>\$ 4,200,129</u>	<u>\$ 661,058</u>	<u>\$ 4,861,187</u>

See notes to financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Restricted Fund Balances

for the year ended December 31, 1974

	Program in Asia	Research and Training Network	Total
Balances, January 1, 1974 .....	\$ 28,555		\$ 28,555
Increase (decrease) in funds:			
Excess of revenue over expenses .....	54,200	\$ 5,642	59,842
Return of unexpended funds to donor .....	(4,030)		(4,030)
Excess of expenses over revenue incurred on Agro-Economic Survey, Indonesia reimbursed from Unrestricted fund .....	27,231		27,231
Balances, December 31, 1974 ...	<u>\$ 105,956</u>	<u>\$ 5,642</u>	<u>\$ 111,598</u>

See notes to financial statements.



# Statement of Functional Expenses

for the year ended December 31, 1974

	Program Services			Supporting Services	Total Expenses
	Program in Asia	Research and Training Network	Total	Management and General	
Salaries and maintenance .....	\$ 533,433	\$ 60,599	\$ 594,032	\$ 13,957	\$ 607,989
Employee health and retirement benefits .....	76,732	11,613	88,345	3,721	92,066
Payroll taxes .....	10,496	1,729	12,225	8,228	20,453
Total salaries and related expenses .....	620,661	73,941	694,602	25,906	720,508
Professional fees and contract service payments .....	9,198	10,000	19,198	16,146	35,344
Supplies .....	3,682	737	4,419	491	4,910
Telephone and telegraph .....	9,719	1,944	11,663	1,296	12,959
Postage and shipping .....	4,253	850	5,103	567	5,670
Occupancy .....	52,421	10,484	62,905	6,990	69,895
Transportation .....	13,295	2,659	15,954	1,773	17,727
Conferences, seminars, meetings .....	63,786	98,491	162,277	25,729	188,006
Educational materials, publications and printing .....	62,335		62,335	14,759	77,094
Investment advisors .....	8,630		8,630		8,630
Equipment purchases .....	555	111	666	74	740
Equipment maintenance and rental .....	7,106	1,421	8,527	948	9,475
Insurance .....	775	155	930	103	1,033
Awards and grants .....	42,705		42,705		42,705
Graduate fellowships (Note 5) .....	309,766		309,766		309,766
Graduate assistantships .....	85,444		85,444		85,444
Visiting professors .....	13,709		13,709		13,709
Research and training .....	221,155		221,155		221,155
Federal excise tax .....	9,400		9,400		9,400
Miscellaneous .....	2,620	146	2,766	107	2,873
	<u>\$1,541,215</u>	<u>\$200,939</u>	<u>\$1,742,154</u>	<u>\$ 94,889</u>	<u>\$1,837,043</u>

See notes to financial statements.



# Schedule of Marketable Securities

December 31, 1974

	Shares or Principal Amount	Book Amounts	Market Quotations
Designated by the Board of Trustees for investment:			
Common stocks:			
Alcan Aluminium Ltd. ....	5,000shs	\$ 138,645	\$ 100,000
American Air Filter Company, Inc. ....	8,000	261,568	59,000
Bendix Corp. ....	6,000	257,365	129,000
Beneficial Corp. ....	5,700	177,382	78,375
Eastman Kodak Company ....	2,500	41,900	157,188
Exxon Corp. ....	3,000	226,814	193,875
General Motors Corp. ....	3,600	267,320	110,700
International Business Machines Corp. ....	1,875	68,432	315,000
Kellogg Co. ....	18,600	298,543	283,650
Mead Corp. ....	16,000	269,873	208,000
Pennzoil Co. ....	7,000	212,260	129,500
Pfizer Inc. ....	7,000	303,755	230,125
Polaroid Corp. ....	2,500	259,358	46,562
Southern Co. ....	12,500	240,212	107,813
Standard Oil Company of California ....	7,000	184,625	155,750
United Aircraft Corp. ....	6,300	233,269	205,538
United Gas Pipe Line Co. ....	2,100	15,271	14,175
Total common stocks .....		3,456,592	2,524,251
Bond:			
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 1st and ref. mtge. reg'd. 9.85%, due June 1, 1982 .....	\$ 250,000	250,000	262,188
Short-term investment:			
Northwestern National Bank of Minnesota, Bankers Acceptance 9.375%, due January 6, 1975 .....	400,000	393,537	399,579
		4,100,129	3,186,018
Undesignated, available for general activities:			
Short-term investments:			
United States Treasury Bills, due February 20, 1975 .....	50,000	49,582	49,554
United States Treasury Bills, due April 24, 1975 .....	100,000	97,409	97,811
General Motors Acceptance Corp., note 8.56%, due January 23, 1975 .....	50,000	50,025	50,000
Total short-term investments .....		197,016	197,365
Total marketable securities .....		\$4,297,145	\$3,383,383

See notes to financial statements.



# Notes to Financial Statements

1. Significant accounting policies of the Council are summarized below:

- Securities are recorded at cost, if purchased, or market price at date of gift, if received as a contribution.
- Expenditures for furniture and equipment are not capitalized and depreciated, but are charged to expense as incurred. Such expenditures were approximately \$700 in 1974.
- Pledges received for support but designated for future operations have been recognized in the accompanying balance sheet and classified as pledges receivable and deferred income in accordance with the recommendation contained in the industry audit guide "Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations," published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in 1974. The recognition of pledges receivable in the balance sheet had no effect on the results of operations for 1974.
- The Council has a noncontributory retirement income plan covering substantially all of its employees. Total expense for the year under this plan was approximately \$63,000. The Council's policy is to fund pension cost accrued.

2. Pledges receivable are due for the respective funds in subsequent years as follows:

Year:	Current Funds	
	Unrestricted	Restricted
1975	\$ 445,000	\$ 340,000
1976	400,000	85,000
1977	50,000	
	<u>\$ 895,000</u>	<u>\$ 425,000</u>

Deferred income of the Restricted fund includes \$10,000 received by the Council in 1974 which was designated for 1975 operations.

3. Funds designated by the Board of Trustees for investment (\$4,200,129) consists of a certificate of deposit of \$100,000 and marketable securities of \$4,100,129.

4. The Council has a lease agreement for office space at an annual rental of approximately \$65,000, expiring December 31, 1975.

5. Fellowships are granted by the Council for a period of 12 months, subject to possible, but not automatic, renewal. The Unrestricted fund had a commitment of \$269,300 at December 31, 1974 for unexpired portions of annual awards.

## Accountants' Opinion

Mr. Donald H. McLean, Jr.,  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees,  
The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.:

We have examined the balance sheet of THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC., including the schedule of marketable securities as of December 31, 1974, and the related statements of support, revenue and expenses and changes in fund balances, functional expenses, and changes in Unrestricted and Restricted fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. at December 31, 1974 and the results of its operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Coopers & Lybrand

New York, March 13, 1975.



## Fellowships

† Alhambra Rachman, Chief, Bureau for Investments, Ministry of Agriculture, Jakarta. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Montana State University.

\* Muhammad Amin Aziz, Senior Instructor, Social Economics Department, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology at Iowa State University.

Donato B. Antiporta, Instructor, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

† Affendi Anwar, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Montana State University.

Victoria M. Arcega, Research Associate, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Manila. Ph.D. studies in Sociology at Michigan State University.

Mohammed Ariff bin Hussein, Lecturer, Agricultural University of Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Pennsylvania State University.

Siddanaik Bisaliah, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

† Truong Quang Canh, Deputy Director General, Agricultural Development Bank, Saigon. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Ohio State University.

Eduardo S. Canlas, Assistant Director, Southeast Asia Rural Social Leadership Institute, College of Agriculture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Ohio State University.

Choe Yang Boo, Researcher, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Seoul. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Missouri.

Raymundo E. Fonollera, Assistant Professor III, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Oregon State University.

† Harun bin Derauh, Selangor. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology at the University of Kentucky.

Irlan Soejono, Lector, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University.

Jegatheesan Shanmugam, Agricultural Economist, Muda Agricultural Development Authority, Alor Star, Kedah. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at Oregon State University.

Koset Manowalailao, Acting Chief, Agricultural Planning Section, Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangkok. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University.

† Jeung Han Lee, Associate Professor of Farm Management, Chinju Agricultural College, Chinju, Kyungnam. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University.

Bekha Lal Maharajan, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, Kathmandu. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Missouri.

Seyedahmed M. F. Marikar, Planning Officer, Division of Planning and Progress Control, Ministry of Planning and

Employment, Colombo. M. S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

\* Narciso M. Mindajao, Chairman, Department of Forestry Extension, College of Forestry, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna. Ph.D. studies in Forestry Extension Education at the University of Minnesota.

Mokhtar bin Tamin, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

\* Carl B. Montano, Training Specialist, Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University.

Narong Srisawas, Junior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Kasetsart University, Bangkok. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology at Pennsylvania State University.

Thamrin Nurdin, Lector, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Hawaii.

\* Pairat Decharin, Director, Research and Evaluation Division, Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology at Michigan State University.

Chaganti Ravindra Prasad Rao, Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Andhra University, Waltair. Non-degree studies in Sociology at the University of Illinois.

† Radzuan bin Abdul Rahman, Lecturer, Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness, Agricultural University of Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Cornell University.

† Anthony J. Reutens, Acting Director, Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority, Kuala Lumpur. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

† Nimal E. H. Sanderatne, Economist, Economic Research Department, Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin.

\* Cayetano S. Sarmago, Development Management Staff, Office of the President of the Philippines, Manila. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University.

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† Rudolf S. Sinaga, Social Economics Department, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Montana State University.

Tej Pratap Singh, Associate Professor, Extension Department, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology at Michigan State University.

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\* Ahmad Samsuddin Surjana, Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang. Ph.D. studies in Sociology at the University of Wisconsin.



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Vivat Shotelersuk, Acting Head, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiangmai University, Chiangmai. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Hawaii.

Wan Leong Fee, Lecturer, Agricultural University of Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin.

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Yeoh Oon Lee, Assistant Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of Florida.

\* Chul Ho Yoo, Teaching Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Seoul National University, Suwon. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Davis.

## Assistantships

\* Abou Bakar bin Aliar, Deputy State Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department, Kelantan, Kota Bharu. B.S.W./M.A. studies in Social Work at the School of Social Welfare at Bandung.

\* Vepuru Abraham, Lecturer, Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics, Andhra University, Waltair. Non-degree studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (special one year study award).

† Jose M. Alkuno, Jr., Instructor, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

† Mohammad Akhtar Bajwa, Lecturer, Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Lyallpur. Non-degree studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (special one year study award).

Boonna Hasitpanishkul, Assistant Lecturer, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiangmai University, Chiangmai. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at Kasetsart University.

\* Benito T. Carlota, Instructor, San Nicolas College, Surigao City. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

\* Snan Chaidee, Instructor, Department of Vocational Education, Bangpra Agricultural College, Sriracha Chonburi. M.S. studies in Agricultural Education at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

Devendra Prasad Chapagain, Economist, Evaluation and Project Analysis Division, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, Kathmandu. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

\* Chua Piak Chwee, Agricultural Assistant, Department of Agriculture, Kuantan, Pahang. B.S. studies in Agribusiness at the Agricultural University of Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor.

† Saroj Kumar Gyawali, Loan and Technical Officer, The Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal, Kathmandu. M.A. studies in Economics at Thammasat University.

Anwar Hafid, Head, Social-Economics Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

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Young Chul Kim, Senior Agricultural Economist, National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, Seoul. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at Andhra University.

Ramon S. Laguna, Instructor, Central Philippine University, Iloilo City. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

Shun-cheng Lee, Taipei. M.A. studies in Economics at Thammasat University.

\* Celestino C. Morito, Secondary School Teacher, Sindangan National Agricultural School, Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

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B. Ramakrishnam Raju, Coordinator, National Service Scheme Unit, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Andhra University, Waltair. M.A. studies in Sociology at Ateneo de Manila University.

† Marcelo S. Samson, Instructor, College of Agriculture, Bicol University, Gunobatan, Albay. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

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Geethanjali W. Selvendran, Field Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya. M.S. Studies in Agricultural Economics at the American University of Beirut.

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Somkit Tugsnavisuitti, Junior Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kasetsart University, Bangkok. M.A.B. studies in Agribusiness at the University of the Philippines at Diliman.



Syed Azizan bin Syed Mohamad Al-Idrus, Agricultural Officer (Farmers' Association), Muda Agricultural Development Authority, Alor Star, Kedah M.A.B. studies in Agribusiness at the University of the Philippines at Diliman.

- \* Tay Kim Chuan, Agricultural Assistant (Farmers' Association), Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur B.S. studies in Agribusiness at the Agricultural University of Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor.

Wan Lokman bin Datuk Wan Ibrahim, Credit Development Officer, Agricultural Bank of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. M.A.B. studies in Agribusiness at the University of the Philippines at Diliman.

- \* Douglas Wijayatilleke, Assistant Storage Superintendent, Sri Lanka Paddy Marketing Board, Polonnaruwa M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

\* Activated in 1974 † Completed in 1974

## 1974 Grants

Dr. Choong Yong Ahn ..... \$ 1,774.44  
Chung-Ang University  
Seoul, Korea

Travel grant to enable Dr. Ahn to return to Korea and accept a position offered to him by Chung-Ang University

Association of Colleges of Agriculture  
in the Philippines ..... 1,250.00  
University of the Philippines  
College, Laguna, Philippines

Support of six-month in-service training program on Development Agriculture Reporting

Association of Colleges of Agriculture  
in the Philippines ..... 1,500.00  
University of the Philippines  
College, Laguna, Philippines

Support of a Workshop on Testing for ACAP guidance counselors

Association of Colleges of Agriculture  
in the Philippines ..... 3,000.00  
University of the Philippines  
College, Laguna, Philippines

Support for the preparation of case studies on the management of agricultural institutions for use as teaching materials

Fund for the International Association  
of Agricultural Economists ..... 15,000.00  
600 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Partial support of the interim costs in preparation for the triennial conference of 1976

Dr. Tirath Gupta ..... 2,129.00  
Punjab Agricultural University  
Ludhiana, India

Travel grant to enable Dr. Gupta to return to India and accept a position at Punjab Agricultural University

Institut Pertanian Bogor ..... 995.00  
Bogor, Indonesia

Partial support of 1974/75 Post Graduate Workshop in extension education, statistics and research methods

Mr. Mu Keun Lee ..... 807.00  
Department of Agricultural Education  
Seoul National University  
Suwon, Korea

Travel grant to enable Mr. Lee to accept a graduate assistantship offered to him by the University of Illinois at Urbana

Dr. Cheng-hung Liao ..... 1,846.00  
National Taiwan University  
Taipei, Taiwan

Travel grant to enable Dr. Liao to return to Taiwan and accept a position at National Taiwan University

Dr. M. A. Oommen ..... 150.00  
University of Kerala  
Trivandrum, India

Travel grant to enable Dr. Oommen to participate in a conference on Agriculture in Sri Lanka in Colombo, Sri Lanka

Mr. Mervyn Perera ..... 698.85  
Ministry of Agriculture & Lands  
Government of Sri Lanka  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Travel grant to enable Mr. Perera to observe programs in the areas of dry land irrigation, citrus production, and economics and marketing of tobacco and peanuts while in the United States for a course at the World Bank

Dr. Saisuree Chutikul ..... 484.00  
Khon Kaen University  
Khon Kaen, Thailand

Travel grant to enable Dr. Saisuree to make professional visits at Cornell University, Washington State University, the University of Hawaii and the National Institute of Education in Tokyo while en route home following an RTN seminar in Princeton, New Jersey

Dr. Vimal Shah ..... 1,785.52  
Gujarat University  
Ahmedabad, India

Travel grant to enable Dr. Shah to participate in the RTN Data Collection Seminar at CIMMYT in Mexico

Dr. Sudjanadi R ..... 5,400.93  
Department of Socio-Economics  
Institut Pertanian Bogor  
Bogor, Indonesia

Grant to enable Dr. Sudjanadi to attend a nine-month training program in Regional Planning at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands

Dr. Bai Yung Sung ..... 1,428.08  
Sogang University  
Seoul, Korea

Supplement to 1970 grant to enable Dr. Sung to return to Korea following the completion of his graduate assistantship at the University of Minnesota

Government of Thailand ..... 2,000.00  
Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives  
Bangkok, Thailand

Partial support of in-service training program to be conducted by the Ministry for staff members

Book Grants to Asian Institutions Totaling ..... 3,032.90



# Current Council Field Staff

Name Office Mailing Address Cable

Dr. William M. Bateson Visiting Professor Nepal	Center for Economic Development and Administration Tribhuvan University Kathmandu, Nepal		
Dr. Hans P. Binswanger Associate India	ICRISAT 1-11-256, Begumpet Hyderabad-500016, A.P., India		CRISAT, SECUNDER- ABAD
Dr. Edward J Clay Associate Bangladesh	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Dacca, Bangladesh Tel. 314295	c/o Ford Founda- tion P.O. Box 98, Ramma Dacca 2, Bangladesh	
Dr. William L. Collier Associate Indonesia	Jalan Sanggabusna 10 Bogor, Indonesia Tel: Bogor 489	P.O. Box 62 Bogor, Indonesia	AGRIDEVEL, BOGOR
Mr. John Duewel Participating Con- sultant Indonesia	J1, Melawai X/5 Kebayoran Baru Jakarta, Indonesia Tel: 72249	P.O. Box 2073 Jakarata, Indonesia	AGRIDEVEL JAKARTA
Dr. Robert E. Evenson Associate Philippines	Department of Agricultural Economics College of Agriculture University of the Philippines College, Laguna, Philippines	P.O. Box 365 College, Laguna Philippines	COLLEGE, LAGUNA
Dr. Arthur T. Mosher Associate Sri Lanka	Faculty of Agriculture University of Sri Lanka Peradeniya, Sri Lanka		
Dr. Shao-er Ong Associate Thailand	Department of Agricultural Economics Faculty of Economics and Business Administration Kasetsart University Bangkok, Thailand Tel: 790739	37, Soi 59 Sukumvit Road Bangkok Thailand	AGCOUNCIL, BANGKOK
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Dr. C. Geoffrey Swenson Associate Indonesia	Departemen Sosial Ekonomi Institut Pertanian Bogor J1. Otto Iskandardinata Bogor, Indonesia Tel: Bogor 181 ext. 57-58	P.O. Box 62 Bogor, Indonesia	AGRIDEVEL, BOGOR
Dr. Donald C. Taylor Associate Malaysia	Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness University of Agriculture, Malaysia P.O. Box 203 Sungei Besi Selangor, Malaysia	20, Jln. Cangkat Damansara Kuala Lumpur 10-05 Malaysia Tel: 0387854	AGRIDEVEL, KUALA LUMPUR